

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at
THE MUNSEY BUILDING,
Penn. ave., between 13th and 14th sts.
Telephone Main 6260.

New York Office.....175 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office.....1718 Commercial Bank Bldg.
Boston Office.....40 State St.
Philadelphia Office.....42 Chestnut St.
Baltimore Office.....News Building
Proprietor.....F. A. MUNSEY
Managing Editor.....F. A. WALKER

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1911.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.
1 mo. 3 mos. 6 mos. 1 yr.
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.00 \$12.00 \$22.00 \$40.00
Daily only.....\$3.00 \$6.00 \$11.00 \$20.00
Sunday only.....\$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$5.00

JUNE CIRCULATION.
Daily.
The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of June was as follows:

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1.....	51,206	11.....	Sunday	21.....	51,153							
2.....	52,166	12.....		22.....	53,029							
3.....	55,938	13.....		23.....	53,146							
4.....	Sunday	14.....		24.....	51,157							
5.....	51,218	15.....		25.....	Sunday							
6.....	50,649	16.....		26.....	50,857							
7.....	53,903	17.....		27.....	52,779							
8.....	56,789	18.....	Sunday	28.....	50,793							
9.....	51,332	19.....		29.....	51,496							
10.....	53,117	20.....		30.....	52,456							
Total for month.....				1,542,023								
Daily average for month.....				51,402								

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of June was 1,105,390, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by the number of Sundays during June, shows the net Sunday average for June to have been 41,847.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

As the early bird Atwood caught Washington napping.

Even the Postoffice clock must have had a private "tip" on Atwood, for it stopped work suddenly at 6:30.

The Treasury Department is issuing an increased number of dollar bills to meet the demand for vacation tips.

The Washington Florists' Club will fairly revel tomorrow over there on a "bank where the wild thyme grows."

Some of the little parklets over beyond the Corcoran Art Gallery might look more inviting if they were somewhat improved.

It seemed like a pity to disillusion the people who thought they saw Atwood and Hamilton prouetting over the city yesterday.

John Hays Hammond is in bad with stiff-necked conservatism. He actually nudged the King with his elbow at Sir Edward Gray's dinner.

Rockville is collecting enough fines from speeders to employ quite a number of additional detectives, who in turn will collect more fines, etc.

Surely Dr. Sawtelle will fix the number of licensed cats in some ratio to the number of maiden ladies—and right there he will get himself in trouble.

Takoma Park takes another big stride forward. The city council has authorized the installation of electric lights to replace the old oil street lamps and a heavy expenditure upon street improvements to be made at once.

"Please, may I put my feet on your grass?" the appeal of the barefoot cityurchin for a bit of country freedom, can be answered for some poor child by a response to the summer outings committee's appeal for support of Camp Good Will.

The Saengerbund's recent action in presenting gold badges to President Lepper and Secretary Brantley on the occasion being the fifth birthday anniversary, was a tribute earned by many years of deep interest shown and hard work done to improve the organization.

The decision of the officers of the local Boy Scouts not to send a delegation to the proposed national encampment of the organization at Cooperstown, N. Y., will find favor with the parents of the lads in the Washington corps. "Jimmy" West sees the case up about right when he says: "The danger is too great and the body too unwieldy to take care of with safety; a drowning or two and the whole value of the organization would be lost."

Once more the efforts of The Washington Times to obtain an improved public service for the people of the District of Columbia have met with success. The directors of the Georgetown Gas Light Company, in response to public sentiment crystallized by The Times, have voted to reduce the price of gas in the big territory west of Rock Creek. Beginning December 1 the rate will be 85 cents instead of 91, and it will apply also to users of gas in Maryland.

Citizens of the District are watching with interest the development of plans of the Washington Ad Club to land the next convention of Associated Ad Clubs of America in this city. The stunt of the local ad clubbers in going to the Boston convention in automobiles and bringing Washington ought to attract sufficient attention among delegates and visitors to give Washington clear sailing. Incidentally, a convention held here would be a good thing both for the association and for the Capital.

The Government employs who is wise in his day and generation will not wait for formal orders to visit the exhibit of time and labor-saving devices at the Union building, 621 G street northwest. This novel show is held under the auspices of the President's economy and efficiency commission, and is primarily for the benefit of the people in the Government service. Groups of employees are detailed every day to attend the exhibit, but there's nothing to prevent any clerk going without being detailed.

Director Ralph, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has set an example that other Government officials could well emulate. Postoffice inspectors have just finished checking up his accounts and have found that his books square without the loss of even a one-cent stamp. That this is an unusual and commendable record is attested by the fact that the bureau handles about \$2,000,000 stamps a day. Furthermore, its accounts have never been stamped out of the way since Director Ralph

took charge of it. The feature of special interest in these statements is the well high perfect organization which they indicate stands behind them.

THE REAL ISSUE IN THE CONTROLLER SCANDAL.

In another place in this paper appears an outline of the remarkable sequence of events leading up to the Guggenheim seizure of Controller Bay, the last harbor of access to the coal and copper treasures of Alaska. It is a summary of what the Congressional investigating committee expects to prove.

The question of whether "Dear Dick" Ryan wrote a letter to "Dear Dick" Ballinger saying that Charlie Taft got the President to give Ryan the Controller harbor, is not the whole issue here. It is suggestive that our cautious President does not "remember" talking to Charles P. Taft about the matter. We might expect him to be more vigorous; to denounce this "fabrication" of a woman writer with some of the vitriol that he turned on Glavis. But that is unimportant.

Some things stand unquestioned in regard to Controller Bay. It was wanted for a railroad terminal. It was the most available, if not the only harbor remaining, for access to the coal fields. It was given to Ryan's entrenchment.

Now, what difference whether Ryan represented Guggenheim or not? Would it not have been good business to keep ANYBODY from getting that last harbor?

The Administration seems to think it was all right to give away that immensely important strategic property, if only it wasn't given to Guggenheim. Of course, if the Administration was fooled, if it did give the harbor to the Guggenheims because somebody lied, that would be too bad; but really, who is the Administration to believe when gentlemen in perfectly correct clothes tell it perfectly straight-looking stories?

Under the Roosevelt Administration that harbor was stowed away in the strong-box of a forest reserve, in order to prevent ANYBODY—pro-Guggenheim or anti-Guggenheim—getting it. That seems mighty sensible.

The Taft Administration reversed that policy of caution. It adopted unusual methods in order to give that harbor to somebody. It ought to have kept the harbor for the people, as a safeguard to the people's rights in their Alaska coal.

The issue, in short, is not whether Miss Abbott tells the truth. It is whether the Administration went out of its way to get rid of the last harbor which controlled access to coal deposits the Guggenheims were trying to grab. The country is going to get a complete answer to the real question.

GAS MONOPOLY CONTINUES BIG DIVIDENDS.

The stream of gold continues to flow from the pockets of Washington gas consumers to the pockets of gas stockholders. At the meeting of directors of the Washington Gas Light Company yesterday a quarterly dividend of \$1.20 per share was declared. Otherwise expressed, this is a dividend of 6 per cent per quarter, or 24 per cent a year. In dollars, it is a distribution of \$156,000 quarterly and of \$624,000 annually.

The capital stock of the gas monopoly amounts to \$2,600,000. Its par value is \$20 a share, and the number of shares, therefore, is 130,000. It is again solemnly announced by the company that its quarterly dividend is 1 1/2 per cent, and that its annual dividend is 6 per cent. If the company had its way gas stock would be discussed as a "6 per cent stock." The company never overlooks a chance to put forward that propaganda, but it doesn't get anywhere. Gas stock is, actually, a 24 per cent stock, and everybody knows it.

Of course there's a joker in that "6 per cent stock" talk. It is 6 per cent on the "value of the property." This value, however, is arbitrarily fixed by the company at about \$10,000,000. No appraisal of the property has ever been made by any independent agency in which the public had representation. It is the company's own estimate. The reason the company is trying to popularize that 6 per cent stock phrase is to make Congress and the people think earnings are not excessive.

As long as the gas company keeps on gathering in shekels and paying big profits, with only an occasional small reduction in the price of gas, it can not hope to get away with such nonsense. Against its entertaining conversation stands the actual fact of dollars and cents distribution of earnings. The bulk sum of money split up among stockholders is bound to talk. For instance, here's what the money says about gas dividends paid in the last twelve years:

Year	Rate	Amount
1900	15 per cent	\$390,000
1901	15 per cent	\$390,000
1902	15 per cent	\$390,000
1903	15 per cent	\$390,000
1904	15 per cent	\$390,000
1905	15 per cent	\$390,000
1906	15 per cent	\$390,000
1907	15 per cent	\$390,000
1908	15 per cent	\$390,000
1909	15 per cent	\$390,000
1910	15 per cent	\$390,000
1911	15 per cent	\$390,000
Total		\$4,680,000

And this isn't all. Back in 1903 the company went to Congress and asked authority to issue more stock, gratis, to stockholders. Congress refused to give the necessary authority, so the company issued \$2,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of making its dividend rate less and at the same time dividing up all available earnings. It paid interest of 6 per cent on this

water for six years. The amount was \$156,000 a year, or a total of \$1,092,000. Throughout the twelve years the company also paid interest of 5 per cent on \$600,000 of bonds, a total bond interest of \$300,000 a year, or \$3,600,000.

This brings the total net earnings paid to holders of gas securities in the last twelve years to the modest sum of \$8,260,000!

If the gas company really has the value of \$10,000,000 claimed by its officials—which is not at all certain—it has almost paid for itself in a little more than a decade. In the face of this it was only in response to the incessant demands of this newspaper, backed by public opinion, that the company reduced its rates from \$1 to 85 cents. And in the face of this showing, in the face of that 24 per cent dividend which the lower rates haven't even threatened, there is no assurance that any further reductions are forthcoming.

Isn't it about time for our city council—the Congress of the United States—to take cognizance of this condition and either pass a bill giving the District a decent gas rate or establish a public service commission empowered to do it?

WHEN CLAY FAILED TO PAY FOR HIS JULEP.

A unique tribute to the julep floats up from White Sulphur Springs, linked with the illustrious name of Henry Clay. Some one has been browsing through the guest book of the ancient hostelry which sheltered so many distinguished men and women of the closing '20's, and against the name of the then Secretary of State is a charge of 12 cents for a mint julep. It is not only interesting to revive those memories of the noontide of White Sulphur Springs, when Jefferson and Clay were the center of admiring groups, but it seems like a glimpse of the Golden Age to read that board was \$1.50 a day and juleps were 12 cents each.

Opponents of the Henry Clay school of thought may be disposed to use it to his disadvantage that he went away without paying for his julep. In point of fact we hold his honor clear in the matter and count it but a tribute to the julep that it should have banished all thought of anything so mundane and material as payment. Concocted by unskillful hands, which crush the mint and are careless as to the brand of the liquor, there are juleps which inspire no ethereal thoughts. They stir the megrims and summon the record of all our sins. They admonish us to set our house in order and prepare for the last account. Even a debt of 12 cents would not be forgotten.

But a julep such as would have been served to a gentleman from Kentucky in the unspoiled days of the republic, surely it could have

"Raised a mortal to the skies
Or drawn an angel down."

We can fancy that as its benign effect crept along his glowing veins the Great Pacificator, forgetting ancient grudges, might have turned to the mortal sage of Roanoke and remarked with a twinkle: "John, of course Adams is a blackleg, but where did you get the idea that I was a Puritan?" And 24 cents more would go up against the Kentuckian's open account.

It would have been a discourtesy to the house, sir, if in an environment like that the great man had stopped to dole out pennies to a landlord worthy of his day and worthy of the ancient julep.

WASHINGTON KEENLY INTERESTED IN WRECK.

Not since the Terra Cotta wreck of five years ago, in which practically fifty people were killed almost within the District, has there been a railroad disaster which came so close home to the people of Washington as does the catastrophe on the New Haven railroad which occurred in the suburbs of Bridgeport this morning. The Washington express, by which name the flyer was known, was loaded down with Washington people, and included the names of some of the most prominent citizens of the District.

The toll of death already stands at thirteen, and from among the forty-odd injured the list of fatalities may be expected to grow to such proportions as will make the accident memorable.

From the moment when the first rumor reached the city that such an accident had taken place, the interest and anxiety here was at the highest tension. The noon edition of The Times, carrying the first details of the wreck, carried a said confirmation of the fears entertained by many who had friends and relatives on board, and at the same time relieved the anxiety of many more who thereby learned of the safety of such relatives and friends.

The fact that the express was speeding through Bridgeport at the rate of sixty miles an hour, when the regulations call for one-fourth that speed, carries its own comment, and there should be no difficulty in fixing the blame. Demand for a searching inquiry is mingled with a keen sense of the horror of it all.

Church Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting was held last night at Marvin Methodist Episcopal Church, Tenth and B streets southwest, under the auspices of Loyal Lodge, No. 3, I. O. G. T. The opening address was made by the pastor, after which the literary and musical program was opened by a piano trio by Mrs. A. H. Frear, Mrs. E. V. Carr, and Mrs. Jennie Benson. A vocal solo by John Garner, a mandolin and piano solo by Mrs. A. H. Frear, and piano solo by Mrs. Clara B. Kallstrom, accompanied by Mrs. Frear, and addresses by Rev. J. W. Frear, of New York, and Judge Nichols were on the program.

HOUSE COMMITTEE LEVY TO INQUIRE INTO WATER RATES

Representative Oldfield Says Protests May Lead to Investigation.

In view of the protests against the plan to increase the water rates in the District, the subcommittee of the House District Committee, named to investigate municipal affairs generally and tax rates particularly, may include the water rate question in its inquiry. But few members of the House District Committee are in the city, but Representative Oldfield, who introduced the resolution calling for an investigation of District affairs, was found today and said that the subcommittee may take up the water tax question.

"I have not investigated the merits of the case," said Mr. Oldfield, "but our committee probably will want to look into the plan before it is made effective. An increase in the tax may be the only means of wiping out the deficit in the office of the Water Department. Again, perhaps some other means may be employed that will not cause protests from the taxpayers."

"As our committee will investigate the entire taxation situation we will necessarily attempt to devise plans for running the District government as economically as possible and if any economy scheme can be worked out with regard to the Water Department that will make an increased tax unnecessary, the committee likely will recommend it."

A definite action has been taken with regard to the increase in water tax. Commissioner Rudolph is away on his vacation and, since the increase cannot be put into effect immediately, the action by the Commissioners is expected.

The Central Labor Union, at a meeting last night, appointed a committee, headed by Emmett L. Adams, to investigate the subject of a higher tax rate. No opinion regarding the proposed increase has been expressed by labor leaders, who say they are not yet posted on the situation.

See's Lawyer Charges Triple Conspiracy

CHICAGO, July 11.—Open threats that have been made against Evelyn Arthur See, the "God-man," and the intense state of public opinion against the "prophet," today caused the court officers to double the guard in the courtroom, in anticipation of a demonstration against the "reveler" in the event he should be freed by the youthful jury that is trying the case.

So strong has become the feeling against the founder of absolute life philosophy, that large crowds of people have gathered outside the courtroom, and when he left the court yesterday, hooting and jeering him.

Attorney Callahan opened for the defense today. He declared the "persecution" of See was a conspiracy on the part of the State's attorney to gain fame, the police to gain prestige, and the press, to sell papers.

George Inspects Royal Irish Constabulary

DUBLIN, July 11.—Inspection of the Royal Irish Constabulary, a review and presentation of colors to several Irish regiments, and a garden party at the lodge of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, were the principal features today of King George's program in Dublin. The party will leave tomorrow for Holy Head.

What's on the Program in Washington Today.

(The Times will be pleased to announce meetings and entertainments in this column.)

Grand Judiciary Park, 7:30 p. m. Concert by the Fifteenth Cavalry Band, Fort Myer, 7:30 p. m.

Concert by patriotic organizations will meet tonight: Lodge-Takoma, No. 28, M. M. Royal Arch Chapter, Mt. Vernon, No. 7, and the Washington Chapter, No. 1, of the Order of the Eastern Star, Chapter-Electa, No. 2, Bethlehem.

The following I. O. O. F. organizations will meet tonight: Lodge-Washington, No. 6, 4th and D streets; Lodge-Phoenix, No. 2, 1st and D streets; Lodge-Phoenix, No. 2, 1st and D streets; Lodge-Phoenix, No. 2, 1st and D streets.

Meeting of Camp No. 2, Patriotic Order of Americans, Mariners' Temple, Seventh and D streets, near N street, southwest, tonight.

Meeting of Idaho Tribe, No. 13, I. O. R. M., Twelfth and H streets northeast, tonight.

Meeting of Saltese Tribe, No. 15, I. O. R. M., Seventh and D streets northeast, tonight.

Meeting of Osceola Tribe, No. 19, I. O. R. M., Masonic Hall, Tenleytown, tonight.

Meeting of Waneta Council, No. 6, De street northwest, tonight.

Meeting of Independent Council, No. 2, R. O. U. A. M., Seventh and D streets northwest, tonight.

Meeting of Jefferson Council, No. 12, Jr. O. U. A. M., Twelfth and H streets northeast, tonight.

Meeting of Potomac Council, No. 20, Jr. O. U. A. M., Thirty-first street northwest, tonight.

Meeting of Jasper Council, No. 23, Jr. O. U. A. M., Fifth and G streets northeast, tonight.

Waneta Council, D. of P., will meet tonight at Society Temple, Fifth and G streets northeast.

Columbia-Columbia Players in "The Barriers," 8:15 p. m.

Cosmos-Continental vaudeville, 1 to 11 p. m.

Chevy Chase Lake-Dancing and music by section of Marine Band.

Glenn Park-Dancing and music by section of Soldiers' Home Band.

Luna Park-Midway attractions.

ArCADE-Motion pictures, bowling, and other amusements.

River View-Dancing and other amusements, boat leaves Seventh street wharf 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m.

HOUSE PROCEEDS TO QUESTION OF TAFT

Alaskan Inquiry Will Also Bring Forth Daniel Guggenheim, Promoter Ryan, and Other Notables as Witnesses.

(Continued from First Page.)

change his mind later. It was stated that the President did not "recollect" that was the way the faithful chroniclers of White House mental processes change—a detail not recollecting any conversation with his brother Charlie about the Controller Bay matter. However, it was further averred, the President had ordered careful examination of the files to see if he had recollecting a letter from Brother Charlie about the matter.

Nobody ever charged that there was a letter. Dick Ryan said he saw the President and then got Charlie Taft to see him. As to that, the President doesn't "recollect." He examines the files, and discovers there is no letter. Whereupon indignant denials issued of a charge nobody ever made: There is no letter from Brother Charlie; therefore, Miss Abbott lied!

Answer Phantom Charges.

Yet neither Miss Abbott nor anybody else ever suggested there was a letter. The White House denies something that has not been charged, and doesn't "recollect" about the thing that was charged.

The nature that defied the Graham committee, when it read the White House statements, was this failure of memory. The Alaska-Ballinger-Pinchot-Guggenheim affair has been the most acutely impressive incident of the Taft administration. It has held the Administration up to the scrutiny of the people from the beginning. It is charged that, on the strength of a certain conversation, the President took a step the effects of which must be incalculable in time, and any other move made by him in the whole affair. Yet the President does not positively remember whether he had that conversation or not. He is examining his files to see whether he has a letter about the matter.

Amused by Denials.

The inquiry committee regard these curiously qualified denials with much amusement. Fortified behind information, the committee has reason for confidence that there will be no unqualified denials. As for denials of something nobody has charged, the committee is equally positive that in due time, and its own way, it will bring the issue back to the real charge and put an end to the spectacular bombardment of straw men.

Miss Abbott's charge is the immediate sensational and spectacular incident. But the committee does not want to be sensational. Its purpose is to develop, carefully and logically, the whole story of this Administration's relations to Alaska.

Testimony will be adduced showing that during the Roosevelt administration Ryan was operating in Washington, allegedly as the agent for the Alaska syndicate. At that time the Controller Bay lands were part of the general public domain. Roosevelt and Secretary Garfield determined that to make sure of their preservation from entry they should be included in the Chugach national forest, and this was done.

At the time this was done, President Roosevelt remarked: "This land is equally positive that in due time, and they will have to get past him before they can grab the terminal."

But in due time "Gifford's" protecting policy was thereafter while oil was driven from the service because he was determined at no cost to prevent the grab of Alaska's oil. Ryan, the President to issue the Executive order taking the layshore lands out of the forest reserve. It was done by an Executive procedure, not by proclamation. In the Executive order, as it went to the General Land Office for approval, was included the following:

"The lands hereby reserved are hereby reserved for the use of the United States for the purpose of the establishment of a national forest."

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own—to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 200 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must in every case bear the name and address of the writer as evidence of good faith, but the name will not be made public without the consent of the contributor. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SAFETY AND SANITY IN GARFIELD PARK

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Perhaps the most striking feature of the "safe and sane Fourth" on the Garfield Park playground was the pleasing contrast.

Soon after noon a table was set in the midst of the multitude, and some eight or a dozen repulsive-looking negro men were stationed in front of it, each having his hands tied behind him and each facing a huge pile.

At a given signal the sport began. They tossed their faces into these piles like so many boys diving into a swirl of water, each trying to outdo every other in gluttony. After the first onset their faces were plastered from forehead to chin, the only questionable exception being the case of a patriotic son of Africa, who became so mixed up with what appeared to be a blackberry pie that it was difficult to determine where the face was and where the "nigger" began.

The contest was won by a capacious "coon" apparently about twenty-five years of age, whose mouth and stomach were especially adapted for this variety of patriotic sanity. Another contestant might have given him a close shave, but for his over-zealous plunge at the outset, when his prodigious shout plowed nearly half his pie from the crust and dumped it upon the table beyond, so that in his later exertions in the service of his country an unusually large portion of his patriotic duty was plastered over his countenance or mopped over the adjacent area of the table.

The contest took place in the blistering sun in the midst of "the longest and hottest siege ever experienced in the United States." Yet, although the heroes labored violently with their pie-armed "snouts" closely pressed to the table, which was almost shut off by the surrounding army of the overhanging crowd, not one of them faltered. There was not a single collapse—not a ruptured blood vessel nor a congested gut.

When the contest was ended a cheer went up for the victor, grinning in glad triumph through his pie-a-cheer which, if the Congressional orator of the day had remained to hear, would doubtless have made him feel that he had himself mistaken the true path to glory and patriotic service.

Then the sable heroes departed, leaving behind many patriotic aspirations in the hearts of the young as well as of the old. A few scattering fragments of pie, which some of the children had not been able to witness the contest began to appropriate and feast upon until asked to desist by one who had seen it.

This disgusting performance, which in the opinion of the writer, was neither safe, sane, nor sanitary, was one which the children and respectable citizens of Southeast Washington were invited by the Playgrounds Association to come out and witness.

COMPLAINS OF NATIONAL VOLUNTEER HOMES

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

There are nine National Volunteer homes and nearly 3,000 empty beds. At the Danville, Ill., home, there is nearly 800 empty beds. This home is fully equipped, but the old soldiers and the young don't like to stay. One thing is the poor water they have to drink and the ice is bought in Danville at \$4 per ton, and the other eight national homes they make their own ice at a cost of 75 to 80 cents per ton. All the other homes have their own postoffice, but the carriers bring the letters up from the postoffice in Danville and dump the letters out on the various beds. About two months ago a patriotic son of America was interviewed as to the reason so many were brought from the home. He said they have an old fossil of a head surgeon there, who have been trying to get rid of him for years. He is too old and the way the hospital is run is a disgrace. There are eleven active members. They go around on a big junkie to all these homes. Over 60,000 dollars are set aside for them to have a good time traveling around and have the old men out on parade. Orders will be issued weeks ahead. The board is coming, and the whole camp is kept clean and the food is good. The old fellows would not eat it. They are given something they could eat. At this time there is no one in the Senate or House that is interested in the homes. Mayor Warner used to be in the Senate. He is out—got a new job—but is one of the board. He is local man—born in the National Home near Leavenworth, but he doesn't see it once a year. They have a lot of inspectors all the time, and they will appear at the homes and give orders and leave. Very little attention is paid to their needs. There are eleven active members. They go around on a big junkie to all these homes. Over 60,000 dollars are set aside for them to have a good time traveling around and have the old men out on parade. Orders will be issued weeks ahead. The board is coming, and the whole camp is kept clean and the food is good. The old fellows would not eat it. They are given something they could eat. At this time there is no one in the Senate or House that is interested in the homes. Mayor Warner used to be in the Senate. He is out—got a new job—but is one of the board. He is local man—born in the National Home near Leavenworth, but he doesn't see it once a year. They have a lot of inspectors all the time, and they will appear at the homes and give orders and leave. Very little attention is paid to their needs. There are eleven active members. They go around on a big junkie to all these homes. Over 60,000 dollars are set aside for them to have a good time traveling around and have the old men out on parade. Orders will be issued weeks ahead. The board is coming, and the whole camp is kept clean and the food is good. The old fellows would not eat it. They are given something they could eat. At this time there is no one in the Senate or House that is interested in the homes. Mayor Warner used to be in the Senate. He is out—got a new job—but is one of the board. He is local man—born in the National Home near Leavenworth, but he doesn't see it once a year. They have a lot of inspectors all the time, and they will appear at the homes and give orders and leave. Very little attention is paid to their needs. There are eleven active members. They go around on a big junkie to all these homes. Over 60,000 dollars are set aside for them to have a good time traveling around and have the old men out on parade. Orders will be issued weeks ahead. The board is coming, and the whole camp is kept clean and the food is good. The old fellows would not eat it. They are given something they could eat. At this time there is no one in the Senate or House that is interested in the homes. Mayor Warner used to be in the Senate. He is out—got a new job—but is one of the board. He is local man—born in the National Home near Leavenworth, but he doesn't see it once a year. They have a lot of inspectors all the time, and they will appear at the homes and give orders and leave. Very little attention is paid to their needs. There are eleven active members. They go around on a big junkie to all these homes. Over 60,000 dollars are set aside for them to have a good time traveling around and have the old men out on parade. Orders will be issued weeks ahead. The board is coming, and the whole camp is kept clean and the food is good. The old fellows would not eat it. They are given something they could eat. At this time there is no one in the Senate or House that is interested in the homes. Mayor Warner used to be in the Senate. He is out—got a new job—but is one of the board. He is local man—born in the National Home near Leavenworth, but he